



Health Care Financing Trends

Spring 1981

Information through December 1980 on:

- National Health Expenditures
- Community Hospital Statistics
- Health Care Prices
- Employment, Hours, and Earnings of Health Workers
- National Economic Indicators

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Health Care Financing Trends

The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) was established to combine health financing and quality assurance programs into a single agency. HCFA is responsible for the Medicare program, Federal participation in the Medicaid program, the Professional Standards Review Organization program, and a variety of other health care quality assurance programs.

The mission of the Health Care Financing Administration is to promote the timely delivery of appropriate, quality health care to its beneficiaries—approximately 47 million of the nation's aged, disabled, and poor. The Agency must also ensure that program beneficiaries are aware of the services for which they are eligible, that those services are accessible and of high quality, and that Agency policies and actions promote efficiency and quality within the total health care delivery system.

HCFA's Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Statistics (ORDS) conducts studies and projects that demonstrate and evaluate optional reimbursement, coverage, eligibility, and management alternatives to the present Federal programs. ORDS also assesses the impact of HCFA programs on health care costs, program expenditures, beneficiary access to services, health care providers, and the health care industry. In addition, ORDS monitors national health care expenditures and prices and provides actuarial analyses on the costs of current HCFA programs as well as the impact of possible legislative or administrative changes in the programs.

Trends contains tables and analyses highlighting economic developments in the health care sector. Each quarter recent data are presented on:

- national health expenditures, by type of service and source of funds;
- community hospital statistics, measured by the American Hospital Association;
- consumer price indexes, measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;
- employment, hours, and earnings of health workers, also from the BLS; and
- a variety of national economic indicators, such as the Gross National Product and the aggregate rate of unemployment.

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Section A. National Health Expenditures and Related Measures

At the time this issue of *Trends* went to press, preliminary HCFA estimates of national health expenditures for 1980 were not complete. Estimates of 1980 spending levels will be published in the *Health Care Financing Review*, Summer 1981. The data shown in Tables A-1 through A-5 are based upon the most recent annual article on national health expenditures (Gibson, 1980), except that new population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau have generated downward revisions in estimates of spending *per capita*. Further, revised Gross National Product figures from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis have resulted in a lower share of the nation's output accounted for by health spending than was reported earlier.

Table A-1. National Health Expenditures, by Type of Expenditure

	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	December				March	June	September	December
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
	Amount (Billions)							
Total	\$148.9	\$169.9	\$188.6	\$212.3	\$219.4	\$227.1	\$235.1	--
Health services and supplies	139.8	160.8	179.1	202.4	209.3	216.8	224.5	--
Personal health care	131.3	148.0	166.6	188.6	195.6	202.6	210.1	--
Hospital care	59.8	67.7	75.8	85.3	88.9	92.1	95.9	--
Professional services	40.2	46.0	51.8	58.9	61.0	63.2	65.5	--
Physicians' services	27.6	31.9	35.8	40.6	42.0	43.5	44.9	--
Dentists' services	9.4	10.5	11.9	13.6	14.1	14.7	15.2	--
Other professional services	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	--
Drugs and drug sundries	12.8	14.0	15.4	17.0	17.4	17.9	18.2	--
Eyeglasses and appliances	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	--
Nursing home care	11.4	12.8	15.1	17.8	18.5	19.3	20.1	--
Other personal health care	3.9	4.0	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	--
Prepayment and administration	4.7	8.5	7.2	7.8	7.5	7.8	7.8	--
Government public health activity	3.8	4.3	5.3	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	--
Research and construction	9.0	9.1	9.5	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.6	--
Research	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	--
Construction of medical facilities	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.7	--
Addenda: Gross National Product (GNP)	\$1,718.0	\$1,918.0	\$2,156.1	\$2,413.9	\$2,471.7	\$2,519.2	\$2,567.5	\$2,628.8
National health expenditures as a share of the GNP	8.7%	8.9%	8.7%	8.8%	8.9%	9.0%	9.2%	--
	Annual Percentage Change							
Total	12.7	14.1	11.0	12.5	12.8	13.4	14.1	--
Health services and supplies	12.9	15.0	11.4	13.0	13.1	13.7	14.4	--
Personal health care	12.7	12.7	12.6	13.2	13.9	14.4	15.1	--
Hospital care	14.7	13.2	12.0	12.5	13.9	14.8	16.1	--
Professional services	12.4	14.3	12.7	13.7	14.2	14.6	14.8	--
Physicians' services	10.6	15.6	12.4	13.4	14.0	14.4	14.4	--
Dentists' services	14.7	11.5	12.9	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.7	--
Other professional services	22.3	11.4	14.4	14.9	15.2	15.6	16.4	--
Drugs and drug sundries	8.2	9.4	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.2	9.3	--
Eyeglasses and appliances	7.9	8.5	13.0	10.3	9.9	8.4	9.1	--
Nursing home care	12.7	12.5	17.9	17.9	17.4	17.4	17.2	--
Other personal health care	4.7	3.7	14.5	12.9	13.6	15.4	17.7	--
Prepayment and administration	14.3	79.8	-15.4	8.2	-4.1	-1.7	.6	--
Government public health activity	20.8	13.2	22.4	14.4	12.9	11.9	11.5	--
Research and construction	9.1	.4	4.9	3.7	5.8	7.2	9.4	--
Research	12.2	4.8	13.5	6.7	7.7	8.7	9.5	--
Construction of medical facilities	7.0	-2.6	-1.3	1.2	4.2	5.9	9.3	--
Addendum: Gross National Product	10.9	11.6	12.4	12.0	10.7	9.8	8.9	8.9

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Table A-2. Personal Health Care Expenditures, by Type of Expenditure and Source of Funds
(Billions)

	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	December				March	June	September	December
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
Personal Health Care								
Total	131.3	148.0	166.6	188.6	195.6	202.6	210.1	--
Private Funds	79.8	89.8	100.2	112.7	117.0	120.9	125.4	--
Public Funds	51.5	58.1	66.4	75.9	78.6	81.7	84.7	--
Federal Government	36.3	41.1	46.7	53.3	55.5	58.0	60.2	--
State and local government	15.2	17.1	19.7	22.6	23.1	23.6	24.4	--
Hospital Care								
Total	59.8	67.7	75.8	85.3	88.9	92.1	95.9	--
Private Funds	27.1	30.7	33.9	37.6	39.4	40.7	42.6	--
Public Funds	32.7	37.0	41.9	47.7	49.4	51.4	53.3	--
Federal Government	23.9	27.1	30.5	34.9	36.3	38.0	39.6	--
State and local government	8.7	9.9	11.4	12.8	13.1	13.4	13.7	--
Physicians' Services								
Total	27.6	31.9	35.8	40.6	42.0	43.5	44.9	--
Private Funds	20.6	23.8	26.5	30.0	31.0	32.0	33.0	--
Public Funds	7.0	8.1	9.3	10.6	11.0	11.5	12.0	--
Federal Government	5.1	6.0	7.0	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.1	--
State and local government	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	--
Other Personal Health Care								
Total	43.9	48.4	55.0	62.6	64.8	67.1	69.2	--
Private Funds	32.1	35.3	39.8	45.0	46.6	48.3	49.8	--
Public Funds	11.8	13.1	15.2	17.6	18.2	18.8	19.4	--
Federal Government	7.3	8.0	9.2	10.4	10.8	11.3	11.5	--
State and local government	4.5	5.1	6.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.9	--

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Table A-3. Personal Health Care Expenditures per Capita, by Type of Expenditure and Source of Funds

	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	December				March	June	September	December
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
Personal Health Care								
Total	593	662	737	825	854	882	912	--
Private Funds	360	402	443	493	511	526	544	--
Public Funds	232	260	294	332	343	355	367	--
Federal Government	164	184	207	233	242	253	261	--
State and local government	68	76	87	99	101	103	106	--
Hospital Care								
Total	270	303	336	374	388	401	416	--
Private Funds	122	137	150	165	172	177	185	--
Public Funds	148	166	186	209	216	224	231	--
Federal Government	108	121	135	153	159	165	172	--
State and local government	40	44	50	56	57	58	59	--
Physicians' Services								
Total	124	142	158	178	183	189	195	--
Private Funds	93	106	117	131	135	139	143	--
Public Funds	32	36	41	47	48	50	52	--
Federal Government	23	27	31	35	36	38	40	--
State and local government	9	9	10	11	12	12	12	--
Other Personal Health Care								
Total	198	216	243	274	283	292	300	--
Private Funds	145	158	176	197	203	210	216	--
Public Funds	53	58	67	77	79	82	84	--
Federal Government	33	36	41	46	47	49	50	--
State and local government	20	23	26	31	32	33	34	--
Addendum: population (thousands)	221,475	223,662	225,987	228,435	229,061	229,789	230,458	231,037

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Table A-4. Percentage Distribution by Source of Funds for Selected Types of Personal Health Care Expenditures

	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	December				March	June	September	December
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
Personal Health Care								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Private Funds	60.8	60.7	60.1	59.8	59.8	59.7	59.7	--
Public Funds	39.2	39.3	39.9	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.3	--
Federal Government	27.6	27.8	28.0	28.3	28.4	28.6	28.7	--
State and local government	11.6	11.5	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.6	--
Hospital Care								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Private Funds	45.3	45.3	44.7	44.1	44.4	44.2	44.4	--
Public Funds	54.7	54.7	55.3	55.9	55.6	55.8	55.6	--
Federal Government	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.9	40.9	41.3	41.3	--
State and local government	14.6	14.6	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.3	--
Physicians' Services								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Private Funds	74.6	74.7	74.0	73.8	73.7	73.6	73.4	--
Public Funds	25.4	25.3	26.0	26.2	26.3	26.4	26.6	--
Federal Government	18.5	18.8	19.5	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.3	--
State and local government	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	--
Other Personal Health Care								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
Private Funds	73.2	73.0	72.4	71.9	72.0	72.0	71.9	--
Public Funds	26.8	27.0	27.6	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.1	--
Federal Government	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.6	--
State and local government	10.3	10.5	10.9	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.4	--

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Table A-5. Percentage Change In Constant-Dollar Personal Health Care Expenditures and Related Price Indexes,
And Factors Affecting Growth of Personal Health Care Expenditures

	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	December				March	June	September	December
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
Growth in constant-dollar personal health care expenditures	3.6%	4.3%	4.1%	3.6%	3.7%	3.7%	3.8%	--
Hospital care	5.4	4.8	3.3	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.9	--
Physicians' services	7.7	5.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.8	--
Nursing home care	4.8	5.1	8.3	8.2	7.6	7.1	6.6	--
Other personal health care	3.7	2.2	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.6	--
Growth in price indexes for personal health care expenditures								
Implicit price deflator	8.8%	8.1%	8.1%	9.2%	9.8%	10.4%	10.9%	--
Fixed-weight price index	8.8	8.0	8.1	9.3	9.8	10.3	10.8	--
Growth of personal health care expenditures	12.7%	12.7%	12.6%	13.2%	13.9%	14.4%	15.1%	--
Allocation among factors affecting growth	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	--
Prices	71	65	66	72	72	73	74	--
Population	8	8	9	9	8	8	8	--
Other factors	21	27	25	19	20	19	18	--
Addenda:								
Personal health care expenditures (billions of dollars)	\$131.3	\$148.0	\$166.6	\$188.6	\$195.6	\$202.6	\$210.1	--
Constant-dollar personal health care expenditures (billions of 1972 dollars)	\$96.1	\$100.3	\$104.4	\$108.2	\$109.3	\$110.3	\$111.3	--
Price indexes for personal health care expenditures (1972=100)								
Implicit price deflator	136.6	147.6	159.6	174.3	178.9	183.8	188.8	--
Fixed-weight price index	136.6	147.5	159.5	174.3	178.8	183.6	188.6	--

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Section B. Community Hospital Statistics¹

During calendar year 1980, both the expenses incurred by community hospitals, and the services they provided, continued to increase more rapidly than in calendar year 1979 (Tables B-1 and B-2).

Operating expenses were \$79 billion during 1980, 17.0 percent higher than in 1979. Total labor costs were \$45 billion, up 16.7 percent from the previous year. Nonlabor costs, continuing to grow more rapidly than labor expenses, increased 17.4 percent—to \$34 billion. Increases, both in input prices, and in the use of hospital services contributed to the increasing rate of growth in hospital expenses.

¹Community hospitals comprise "all nonfederal short-term general and other specific hospitals—excluding hospital units of institutions [after 1971]—whose facilities and services are available to the public" (*Hospital Statistics*, 1979 edition; AHA, Chicago). Data on the operation of community hospitals are collected monthly by the American Hospital Association (AHA) through its National Hospital Panel Survey of a sample of community hospitals (stratified by size and geographic location) drawn from the membership of the AHA.

For the most recent comparison of the panel survey data and statistics from the AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals, see Bisbee and Bachofer.

Use of hospital services grew at an increased rate in 1980, compared to 1979. Admissions were 2.9 percent higher, and inpatient days were 3.4 percent higher than in the previous year; adjusted patient days (which reflect outpatient services as well as inpatient services) grew—3.6 percent—a four-year high. Nineteen million surgical operations were performed—4 percent more than in the previous year. The adult occupancy rate increased to 75.9 percent, coinciding with a 1.2 percent increase in the number of available beds. The adult length of stay was 7.2 days.

Community hospital expense per inpatient day was about \$260 during 1980—an annual increase of 12.9 percent. Expense per admission rose 13.5 percent, to about \$1,800. These increases reflect changes in the prices of inputs used to provide care and to changes in "intensity" (the mix and amounts of goods and services employed per patient day or per admission). Using the National Hospital Input Price Index (see section C) to represent price growth, intensity per day appeared to increase about 0.9 percent in 1980, and intensity per admission grew about 1.4 percent. Either rate represents a sharp upswing in the trend of intensity.

For further information on community hospital statistics, see "Hospital Indicators," a regular feature of the AHA's *Hospitals* magazine.

Table B-1. Selected Community Hospital Statistics

Statistic	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	December				March	June	September	December
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
Total operating expenses (millions)	\$45,842	\$53,006	\$59,802	\$67,833	\$70,354	\$72,975	\$76,041	\$79,340
Labor expenses (millions)	26,640	30,430	34,369	38,906	40,329	41,788	43,480	45,392
Nonlabor expenses (millions)	19,202	22,576	25,433	28,927	30,025	31,187	32,562	33,947
Inpatient expense (millions)	\$40,321	\$46,437	\$52,131	\$59,060	\$61,227	\$63,495	\$66,134	\$68,962
Per patient day	158.37	181.09	203.08	226.46	232.29	239.53	247.38	255.78
Per admission	1,167.63	1,311.63	1,465.95	1,617.74	1,659.88	1,711.22	1,770.25	1,835.93
Utilization:								
Admissions (thousands)	34,532	35,404	35,561	36,508	36,887	37,105	37,359	37,562
Inpatient days (thousands)	254,601	256,429	256,708	260,792	263,579	265,079	267,336	269,615
Adult length of stay (days)	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2
Surgical operations (thousands)	17,155	17,748	17,933	18,640	18,847	19,011	19,225	19,384
Outpatient visits (thousands)	199,077	211,022	211,957	211,370	214,145	214,789	216,464	217,795
Beds (thousands)	933	945	954	959	960	962	966	970
Adult occupancy rate	74.5%	74.3%	73.7%	74.5%	75.0%	75.3%	75.6%	75.9%
Full-time equivalent personnel (FTE)								
Total (thousands)	2,436	2,559	2,655	2,747	2,771	2,801	2,837	2,877
Per bed	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Adjusted patient days per FTE	119	114	111	109	109	109	108	108
Addendum:								
Adjusted patient days (thousands)	289,465	292,708	294,482	299,531	302,869	304,657	307,383	310,188

Hospital Data Center, American Hospital Association

Table B-2. Annual Percentage Change in Selected Community Hospital Statistics

Statistic	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	1976	December 1977	1978	1979	March 1980	June 1980	September 1980	December 1980
Total operating expenses	19.1	15.6	12.8	13.4	14.1	14.7	15.9	17.0
Labor expenses	n/a	14.2	12.9	13.2	14.0	14.4	15.5	16.7
Nonlabor expenses	n/a	17.6	12.7	13.7	14.2	15.1	16.4	17.4
Inpatient expense	18.7	15.2	12.3	13.3	14.0	14.7	15.8	16.8
Per patient day	15.0	14.3	12.1	11.5	11.3	11.7	12.3	12.9
Per admission	14.8	12.3	11.8	10.4	10.6	11.2	12.4	13.5
Utilization:								
Admissions	3.4	2.5	.4	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.9
Inpatient days	3.2	.7	.1	1.6	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.4
Adult length of stay	-.1	-1.8	-.3	-1.0	-.6	-.4	.0	.5
Surgical operations	2.8	3.5	1.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0
Outpatient visits	3.3	6.0	.4	-.3	1.1	1.8	2.8	3.0
Beds	3.0	1.3	.9	.6	.4	.4	.7	1.2
Adult occupancy rate *	-.1*	-.2*	-.6*	.8*	1.3*	1.5*	1.5*	1.4*
Full-time equivalent personnel (FTE)								
Total	6.1	5.1	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.2	4.7
Per bed	3.1	3.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5
Adjusted patient days per FTE	-2.4	-3.7	-3.0	-1.7	-.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1
Addendum:								
Adjusted patient days	3.6	1.1	.6	1.7	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.6

* absolute change, rather than percentage change

Hospital Data Center, American Hospital Association

Section C. Health Care Prices

Prices faced by hospitals, by nursing homes, and by consumers of health care rose at increasing rates during the twelve months of 1980.

The National Hospital Input Price Index, a measure of the prices of goods and services used by hospitals in the provision of care, was 11.9 percent higher in 1980 than it had been in the previous year (Table C-1). This continued an upward growth trend which began in calendar year 1978. Growth of payroll rates continued to increase, reaching 11.4 percent. Fringe benefit rates grew 11.9 percent in 1980—up sharply from rates recorded beginning in the year ending September 1979. Pushed by interest rates and energy prices, the composite of nonlabor component prices grew 12.6 percent.

The National Nursing Home Input Price Index also accelerated during 1980, increasing 10.1 percent. The wage rate was up 8.3 percent from the previous year, and all other prices combined (again led by energy prices) were 12.0 percent higher.

Consumers paid 10.9 percent higher prices for medical care in 1980 than they had paid in the previous year (Table C-3). These prices, condensed into the medical care component of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI), began to show increasing inflation during the year ending September 1979, but still grew less than did the CPI for all items, which grew at a rate of 13.5 percent for the twelve months of 1980. Professional medical fees averaged 11.1 percent higher than during the previous year, and

the composite price of “hospital and other medical services” (which includes nursing home care) increased 13.5 percent—substantially more than during recent periods. Prices of medical commodities (mostly drugs) were 9.3 percent higher, part of an upward trend which became more pronounced in recent periods. Still, medical commodity prices exhibited less inflation than did medical service prices.

Unlike historical periods, recent twelve-month averages of the CPI for all items grew more rapidly than did the CPI for medical care or the CPI for medical care services. Historical differences of up to eight percentage points between the rates of growth of the CPI for all items and the hospital room CPI (one component of the CPI for medical care services) had disappeared by calendar year 1979. Much of the disparity in inflation rates can be explained by the increasing inflation rate of gasoline and housing prices, which affect the health care sector much less than they affect the typical family for which the CPI was designed. Other influences upon medical care prices may have included the industry's Voluntary Effort (VE) program to hold down the rate of growth of prices and expenditures for medical care, and Federal, State, and local government hospital cost control efforts.

Table C-1a shows historical information for the two input price indexes mentioned above. For more information on prices, see the reference section at the end of Trends, especially the article by Freeland et al. on the National Hospital Input Price Index and the Bureau of Labor Statistics Detailed CPI Report.

Table C-1. The National Hospital Input Price Index and the National Nursing Home Input Price Index:
Average Level and Annual Percentage Change for Selected Components

Component	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	December				March	June	September	December
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
Level (1977 = 100.0)								
National Hospital Input Price Index	92.5	100.0	108.4	119.3	122.8	126.2	129.8	133.5
Labor	92.0	100.0	108.9	119.1	122.4	125.5	128.9	132.7
Wages and salaries	92.6	100.0	108.4	118.4	121.7	124.7	128.1	131.9
Fringe benefits	87.7	100.0	112.0	123.6	127.2	130.5	134.1	138.3
Nonlabor	93.3	100.0	107.7	119.6	123.3	127.3	131.0	134.7
National Nursing Home Input Price Index	93.4	100.0	108.8	118.6	121.4	124.5	127.5	130.6
Wages and salaries	94.0	100.0	109.1	117.8	120.0	122.5	125.1	127.6
Other	92.7	100.0	108.5	119.6	123.1	126.7	130.3	133.9
Annual Percentage Change								
National Hospital Input Price Index	8.8	8.1	8.4	10.1	10.9	11.3	11.7	11.9
Labor	10.0	8.7	8.9	9.4	10.2	10.4	10.8	11.4
Wages and salaries	8.9	8.0	8.4	9.2	10.0	10.3	10.7	11.4
Fringe benefits	18.4	14.0	12.0	10.4	10.8	10.6	11.3	11.9
Nonlabor	7.2	7.2	7.7	11.0	11.9	12.7	12.7	12.6
National Nursing Home Input Price Index	7.5	7.1	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.9	10.1
Wages and salaries	8.2	6.4	9.1	8.0	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.3
Other	6.7	7.9	8.5	10.2	11.0	11.6	11.9	12.0

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Table C-1A. The National Hospital Input Price Index and the National Nursing Home Input Price Index:
Calendar Year Level and Percentage Change for Selected Components, 1965-1975

Component	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Level (1977 = 100.0)											
National Hospital Input Price Index	42.3	44.7	48.4	51.9	54.5	58.6	62.3	65.9	69.8	76.9	85.0
Labor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.5	70.4	75.9	83.6
Wages and salaries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68.7	72.3	77.7	85.0
Fringe benefits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51.2	56.8	63.1	74.1
Nonlabor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65.0	69.0	78.2	87.0
National Nursing Home Input Price Index	42.3	44.6	48.0	51.3	55.4	59.9	64.2	68.1	71.9	79.3	86.9
Wages and salaries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69.7	72.0	78.9	86.9
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.3	71.8	79.8	86.9
Annual Percentage Change											
National Hospital Input Price Index	3.9	5.7	8.3	7.2	5.0	7.5	6.3	5.8	5.9	10.2	10.5
Labor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.9	7.8	10.1
Wages and salaries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.2	7.5	9.4
Fringe benefits	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.9	11.1	17.4
Nonlabor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.2	13.3	11.3
National Nursing Home Input Price Index	3.7	5.4	7.6	6.9	8.0	8.1	7.2	6.1	5.6	10.3	9.6
Wages and salaries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	9.6	10.1
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.3	11.1	8.9

-- not available

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Table C-2. Selected Average Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers
(Calendar Year 1967 = 100 Unless Noted)

Component†	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	December				March	June	September	December
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
All Items	170.5	181.5	195.4	217.4	224.8	232.6	239.7	246.8
All Items less medical care	169.7	180.3	194.0	216.1	223.5	231.2	238.4	245.5
Apparel and upkeep	147.6	154.2	159.6	166.6	169.3	172.2	175.3	178.4
Energy	189.3	207.3	220.4	275.9	302.6	327.8	346.5	361.1
Food	180.8	192.2	211.4	234.5	238.9	243.1	248.4	254.6
Housing: shelter	179.0	191.1	210.4	239.7	250.2	262.0	272.0	281.7
Medical care	184.7	202.4	219.4	239.7	245.9	252.7	259.4	265.9
Medical care services	197.1	216.7	235.4	258.3	265.3	272.9	280.2	287.4
Professional services	179.4	194.1	208.8	226.8	232.3	238.7	245.3	252.0
Physicians' services	188.5	206.0	223.1	243.6	249.4	256.1	262.5	269.3
Dental services	172.2	185.1	198.1	214.8	220.3	226.8	233.5	240.2
Other professional services *	--	--	104.0	111.1	113.4	116.5	119.9	123.6
Other medical care services **	218.5	244.2	267.6	296.4	305.3	314.2	322.5	330.1
Hospital and other medical services *	--	--	106.2	117.6	121.0	124.7	128.9	133.5
Hospital room	268.6	299.5	332.4	370.3	381.0	392.5	405.0	418.9
Other hospital and medical care services *	--	--	105.9	116.8	120.1	123.9	128.2	132.8
Medical care commodities	126.0	134.1	143.5	153.8	156.8	160.3	164.1	168.1
Prescription drugs	115.2	122.1	131.6	141.8	144.6	147.8	151.3	154.8
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies *	--	--	103.6	110.5	112.7	115.2	118.0	120.9
Eyeglasses *	--	--	102.2	107.8	109.7	112.2	114.9	117.5
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	138.9	148.5	159.0	170.7	174.4	178.6	183.1	188.1
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies *	--	--	103.2	109.4	111.3	113.3	115.7	118.2

-- not available

* December 1977 = 100.0

** Includes hospital and other medical services (nursing homes), and health insurance (not shown separately).

Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)

Table C-3. Annual Percentage Change In Selected Average Consumer Price Indexes for All Urban Consumers

Component	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	December				March	June	September	December
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
All items	5.8	6.5	7.7	11.3	12.3	13.4	13.6	13.5
All items less medical care	5.5	6.2	7.6	11.4	12.5	13.4	13.7	13.6
Apparel and upkeep	3.7	4.5	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.8	6.5	7.1
Energy	7.2	9.5	6.3	25.2	33.8	38.2	35.8	30.9
Food	3.1	6.3	10.0	10.9	9.7	8.7	8.4	8.6
Housing: shelter	5.5	6.8	10.1	13.9	15.6	17.4	17.9	17.5
Medical care	9.5	9.6	8.4	9.3	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.9
Medical care services	10.1	9.9	8.6	9.7	10.1	10.8	11.1	11.3
Professional services	9.1	8.2	7.6	8.6	9.0	9.7	10.4	11.1
Physicians' services	11.3	9.3	8.3	9.2	9.4	10.0	10.2	10.6
Dental services	6.4	7.5	7.0	8.4	9.0	9.9	10.9	11.8
Other professional services	--	--	--	6.8	7.1	8.3	9.5	11.3
Other medical care services *	11.0	11.8	9.6	10.8	11.2	11.7	11.8	11.4
Hospital and other medical services	--	--	--	10.7	11.0	11.5	12.5	13.5
Hospital room	13.8	11.5	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.6	12.2	13.1
Other hospital and medical care services	--	--	--	10.3	10.7	11.5	12.8	13.7
Medical care commodities	6.1	6.4	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.6	9.3
Prescription drugs	5.4	6.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.2
Nonprescription drugs and medical supplies	--	--	--	6.7	7.1	7.9	8.7	9.4
Eyeglasses	--	--	--	5.5	6.2	7.3	8.3	9.0
Internal and respiratory over-the-counter drugs	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.8	8.5	9.2	10.2
Nonprescription medical equipment and supplies	--	--	--	6.0	6.2	6.7	7.3	8.0

-- not available

* Includes hospital and other medical services (nursing homes), and health insurance (not shown separately).

Based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)

Section D. Employment, Hours, and Earnings in the Health Care Sector

Trends in employment and earnings for the private health care industry² continued to diverge from those for "all industries" (the aggregate nongovernment, nonfarm economy), demonstrating further the relative insulation of the health sector from the business cycle. Growth of employment in the private health care industry continued to increase, reaching 5.0 percent for calendar year 1980. By contrast, growth in total employment for all industries slowed to 0.7 percent, as the U.S. economy expanded almost not at all (see section E). The growth difference in nonsupervisory employment was even more pronounced—5.3 percent in private health establishments versus 0.3 percent in all establishments.

Average weekly hours exhibited the same relative trends as did employment. The average workweek in the private economy as a whole declined 1.1 percent, to 35.3 hours. The average workweek in the private health industry, although shorter to begin with, declined 0.6 percent, to 32.8 hours. Part of this drop may be due to the higher incidence of part-time employment in hospitals (as indicated by the American Hospital Association survey cited in Section B). Since 1976, the gap between the average workweeks in all industries and in the private health industry decreased from 2.9 hours to 2.5 hours.

Trends in average hourly earnings in the private health care industry and in all industries exhibited even more contrast. While growth in the wage rate for all industries was 8.1 percent (approximately the same since 1979), growth of average hourly earnings in the private health care industry accelerated to a rate of 10.1 percent. In dollar terms, the average wage in the private health care industry continued to lag behind that in all industries by about one dollar.

Within the private health industry, employment and earnings growth varied by type of establishment. For example, employment increased most rapidly in offices of dentists, but average hourly earnings increased most rapidly in private hospitals. In general, nonsupervisory workhours (employment multiplied by

average weekly hours) increased about 5 percent during 1980, compared to a decline of almost 1 percent in all industries (Table D-3). Nonsupervisory payrolls (workhours multiplied by average hourly earnings) grew between 13.4 percent (private nursing homes) and 16.1 percent (private hospitals), compared to 7.2 percent for all industries.

A second survey conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the "Household Survey," or Current Population Survey (CPS), is designed to yield information on unemployment and on demographic characteristics of the workforce. It also gives some information on the number of employed health professionals and workers. While the CPS results are reliable for the primary objectives, the sampling and nonsampling errors associated with employment estimates for some occupations are quite large and the year-to-year changes in these estimates are unreliable, particularly for small occupation groups such as physicians (who comprised less than one percent of the employed workforce).

Despite the limitations of the CPS data in measuring employment in health occupations, they are the latest available for employment by occupation. Further, unlike the "establishment survey" data in Table D-1, the estimates exclude non-medical staff in health establishments (such as receptionists in physicians' offices) and include medical staff of non-health establishments (such as industrial health unit nurses). The CPS estimates indicate that persons in health-related occupations comprised 5.0 percent of all employed persons during the year ending December 1980 (Table D-4). Growth of employment in these occupations was substantially higher than that of the rest of the economy, as has been true since 1972 (the earliest date for comparable health profession employment data from the CPS). Recently, this difference in growth trends was increased by the sluggish growth in industrial employment shown in Table D-2.

For a more detailed discussion of employment in establishments, see the Monthly Labor Review and Employment and Earnings monthly publications of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Household data are also discussed in the latter, especially the January issue. Further information on employment by occupation is available from the 1970 Census of Population and from the Bureau of Health Manpower reports. See the reference section at the end of Trends for further details.

²The "private health industry" is defined by the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 80, and excludes establishments controlled by Federal, State, or local government. Employment, hours, and earnings reported here are measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics "establishment survey" of the private nonfarm sector of the economy.

Table D-1. Employment, Hours, and Earnings in Private Health Service Establishments, for Selected Types of Establishments
(Employment in Thousands)

Type of Establishment *	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	December				March	June	September	December
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
Health services (SIC 80)								
Total employment	4,350.4	4,583.9	4,791.6	4,979.4	5,037.5	5,095.9	5,160.4	5,228.6
Nonsupervisory workers								
Employment	3,903.0	4,099.1	4,273.2	4,430.8	4,484.0	4,539.6	4,602.3	4,667.3
Average weekly hours	33.2	33.0	33.0	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.8
Average hourly earnings	\$4.11	\$4.40	\$4.76	\$5.17	\$5.28	\$5.40	\$5.54	\$5.69
Offices of physicians and surgeons (SIC 801)								
Total employment	613.7	645.9	680.6	718.9	729.4	738.2	747.1	756.0
Nonsupervisory workers								
Employment	517.4	538.5	561.6	588.6	596.6	604.0	611.9	619.8
Average weekly hours	33.2	33.5	33.1	32.7	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.4
Average hourly earnings	\$4.24	\$4.59	\$4.98	\$5.39	\$5.51	\$5.63	\$5.76	\$5.91
Offices of dentists (SIC 802)								
Total employment	266.2	286.6	302.3	322.6	328.4	332.5	337.4	341.9
Nonsupervisory workers								
Employment	239.9	255.5	263.6	280.5	285.2	288.5	293.1	297.9
Average weekly hours	28.8	28.6	29.0	28.9	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.7
Average hourly earnings	\$4.19	\$4.48	\$4.70	\$5.14	\$5.23	\$5.34	\$5.47	\$5.64
Nursing and personal care facilities (SIC 805)								
Total employment	809.1	860.0	910.6	948.6	958.9	969.8	981.5	995.3
Nonsupervisory workers								
Employment	735.4	780.8	822.0	853.2	862.1	872.2	883.1	896.0
Average weekly hours	31.2	31.1	31.2	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9
Average hourly earnings	\$3.07	\$3.27	\$3.57	\$3.85	\$3.92	\$4.00	\$4.09	\$4.17
Hospitals (SIC 806)								
Total employment	2,363.2	2,465.2	2,538.2	2,601.1	2,626.4	2,655.3	2,687.7	2,721.5
Nonsupervisory workers								
Employment	2,145.1	2,236.2	2,315.7	2,375.4	2,400.5	2,430.0	2,463.3	2,496.2
Average weekly hours	34.5	34.0	34.1	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.1
Average hourly earnings	\$4.35	\$4.66	\$5.05	\$5.48	\$5.60	\$5.75	\$5.90	\$6.07
Addenda: all private nonagricultural establishments								
Total employment	64,511	67,344	71,027	73,966	74,377	74,477	74,433	74,486
Nonsupervisory workers								
Employment	52,897	55,179	58,156	60,442	60,732	60,739	60,626	60,594
Average weekly hours	36.1	36.0	35.8	35.7	35.6	35.5	35.3	35.3
Average hourly earnings	\$4.86	\$5.25	\$5.69	\$6.16	\$6.27	\$6.40	\$6.52	\$6.66

* 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

Based on data from the Establishment Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)

Table D-2. Annual Percentage Change in Employment, Hours, and Earnings in Private Health Service Establishments,
For Selected Types of Establishments

Type of Establishment *	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	December				March	June	September	December
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
Health services (SIC 80)								
Total employment	5.2	5.4	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.0
Nonsupervisory workers								
Employment	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.3
Average weekly hours	-6	-6	.0	.0	-6	-3	-3	-6
Average hourly earnings	7.9	7.1	8.2	8.6	8.4	8.9	9.5	10.1
Offices of physicians and surgeons (SIC 801)								
Total employment	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.2
Nonsupervisory workers								
Employment	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3
Average weekly hours	-3	.9	-1.2	-1.2	-1.8	-1.8	-1.2	-9
Average hourly earnings	7.3	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.7	9.1	9.6
Offices of dentists (SIC 802)								
Total employment	7.6	7.7	5.5	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.3	6.0
Nonsupervisory workers								
Employment	7.8	6.5	3.2	6.4	6.9	6.2	6.0	6.2
Average weekly hours	-1.0	-7	1.4	-3	-1.0	-7	-7	-7
Average hourly earnings	7.7	6.9	4.9	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.7
Nursing and personal care facilities (SIC 805)								
Total employment	6.6	6.3	5.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.9
Nonsupervisory workers								
Employment	6.5	6.2	5.3	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.4	5.0
Average weekly hours	.0	-3	.3	-6	-6	-6	-3	-3
Average hourly earnings	8.1	6.5	9.2	7.8	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.3
Hospitals (SIC 806)								
Total employment	3.9	4.3	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.6
Nonsupervisory workers								
Employment	3.4	4.2	3.6	2.6	3.1	3.9	4.6	5.1
Average weekly hours	-6	-1.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	-3	-3
Average hourly earnings	8.2	7.1	8.4	8.5	8.5	9.3	10.1	10.8
Addenda: all private nonagricultural establishments								
Total employment	3.6	4.4	5.5	4.1	3.3	2.3	1.3	.7
Nonsupervisory workers								
Employment	3.7	4.3	5.4	3.9	3.1	2.0	1.0	.3
Average weekly hours	.0	-3	-6	-3	-8	-8	-1.1	-1.1
Average hourly earnings	7.3	8.0	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.1

* 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

Based on data from the Establishment Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)

Table D-3. Annual Percentage Change in Implied Nonsupervisory Workhours and Payrolls of Private Health Service Establishments, For Selected Types of Establishments

Type of establishment *	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	December				March	June	September	December
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
Private health care establishments (SIC 80)								
Workhours	4.1	4.4	4.4	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.9
Payroll	12.2	11.7	13.0	12.2	12.5	13.4	14.4	15.5
Offices of physicians and surgeons (SIC 801)								
Workhours	4.2	5.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.6
Payroll	11.9	13.8	12.0	11.7	11.8	12.1	13.1	14.7
Offices of dentists (SIC 802)								
Workhours	6.3	5.8	4.8	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.3	5.4
Payroll	14.8	13.0	10.0	15.8	15.9	14.9	14.8	15.8
Nursing and personal care facilities (SIC 805)								
Workhours	6.2	5.8	5.7	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.7
Payroll	14.9	12.5	15.3	11.3	11.0	11.6	12.4	13.4
Private hospitals (SIC 806)								
Workhours	2.8	2.9	3.7	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.8
Payroll	11.2	10.3	12.4	11.7	12.3	13.7	15.2	16.1
Addenda:								
All private nonagricultural establishments								
Workhours	3.8	4.0	5.0	3.4	2.3	1.2	-1.1	-1.9
Payroll	11.4	12.2	13.9	11.8	10.3	9.3	7.8	7.2

* 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

Based on data from the Establishment Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)

Table D-4. Employment of Health Professionals and Workers, by Selected Occupation
(Thousands of Persons Employed)

Occupation Classification	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	December				March	June	September	December
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
All health occupations	4,056	4,218	4,451	4,627	4,688	4,758	4,800	4,820
Practitioners	671	724	756	787	785	783	776	777
Medical and osteopathic physicians	368	403	424	431	433	436	428	426
Dentists	107	105	117	131	132	135	138	141
Pharmacists	123	138	136	135	129	123	124	120
Nurses, dieticians and therapists	1,204	1,285	1,351	1,488	1,511	1,541	1,552	1,574
Registered nurses	999	1,063	1,112	1,223	1,248	1,282	1,286	1,302
Therapists	159	178	189	208	205	203	207	213
Health technologists and technicians	436	462	498	534	545	563	565	571
Clinical laboratory	192	194	208	217	221	231	227	234
Radiologic	80	85	97	104	102	105	106	100
Health service workers	1,745	1,747	1,846	1,818	1,847	1,871	1,907	1,898
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	1,002	1,008	1,037	1,024	1,055	1,074	1,099	1,093
Practical nurses	381	371	402	376	371	375	380	375
Health aides, excluding nursing	240	245	276	282	290	287	288	291
Dental assistants	122	123	130	134	130	134	139	138
Addenda:								
Total civilian employment	87,485	90,546	94,373	96,946	97,301	97,404	97,343	97,270
All health occupations, as a percent of total employment	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%

Based on data from the Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)

Section E. Selected National Economic Indicators

To provide the backdrop of national economic activity against which trends in health care prices, utilization, and expenditures can be viewed, this section shifts from the previous focus on the health care sector to discuss national indicators of output, employment, and prices.

Output

The Gross National Product (GNP), one measure of the dollar value of the output of the U.S. economy, was \$2.6 trillion in 1980 (Table E-1). The 8.9 percent growth in the GNP was a sharp departure from the recent growth range of 11-13 percent (Table E-2) and was considerably slower than the annual growth of national health expenditures. Unlike national health expenditures, change in the GNP is influenced heavily by international flows of goods and services, by changes in business inventories, and by the business cycle in general.

The Commerce Department also estimates the "real" Gross National Product (also called constant-dollar or price-deflated GNP). This measure specifically removes the effects of price change from the valuation of goods and services produced, so that growth of the real GNP reflects the changes in the country's "physical" output. Real GNP showed no growth in 1980, an indication of the stagnation of the U.S. economy during the first three quarters of 1980.

The GNP implicit price deflator reflects the changes of prices and of the composition of output since 1972. This measure covers many items not covered by health-related price measures, such as construction, and it subsumes consumer prices, wholesale prices, import prices, and so on. The deflator for 1980 rose 9.0 percent from the previous year.

Employment, Hours, and Earnings

Reflecting the combination of no real growth of the GNP and an increase in the population, the aggregate rate of unemployment rose to an average of 7.1 percent of the U.S. workforce during 1980, compared to 5.8 percent in the previous year. An average of 74 million full-time and part-time jobs were held in the private sector in 1980, an increase of 0.7 percent (a much lower growth rate than in recent years, and another reflection of the slowdown in growth of the real GNP). Continuing a long-run downward trend, the average workweek of nonsupervisory workers was 35.3 hours, and the rate of growth of average hourly earnings dropped to a rate of 8.1 percent, compared to 8.3 percent in 1979. Employment in the private health sector grew at a rate of 5.0 percent, and average hours and average hourly earnings also proved more resistant to the economic slump (as noted in Section D).

Prices

Annual growth of consumer prices began an upward trend in the year ending June 1977, reaching a peak at 13.6 percent in the year ending September 1980, and ending calendar year 1980 at 13.5 percent. Particularly high rates of growth were found in the CPIs for housing (reflecting prices related to real estate) and for energy (reflecting petroleum prices). Annual growth in the Producer Price Index for finished consumer goods, a measure of wholesale prices and a factor in inflation of consumer prices, increased to 14.2 percent, compared to 11.8 percent in 1979.

For a more detailed analysis of the business situation and for estimates of quarterly GNP, see the Survey of Current Business. Producer Price Indexes are discussed in Producer Prices and Price Indexes, and consumer prices are discussed in section C of Trends.

Table E-1. Selected National Economic Indicators

	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	December				March	June	September	December
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
Gross National Product (GNP)								
Billions of dollars	\$1,718.0	\$1,918.0	\$2,156.1	\$2,413.9	\$2,471.7	\$2,519.2	\$2,567.5	\$2,628.8
Billions of 1972 dollars	\$1,300.4	\$1,371.7	\$1,436.9	\$1,483.0	\$1,488.5	\$1,486.0	\$1,481.9	\$1,481.8
Implicit price deflator (1972=100)	132.11	139.83	150.05	162.77	166.05	169.53	173.26	177.41
Employment, hours and earnings								
Unemployment rate, all workers	7.7%	7.0%	6.0%	5.8%	5.9%	6.3%	6.8%	7.1%
Private nonagricultural workers:								
Thousands of employees (total)	64,511	67,344	71,027	73,966	74,377	74,477	74,433	74,486
Average weekly hours	36.1	36.0	35.8	35.7	35.6	35.5	35.3	35.3
Average hourly earnings	\$4.86	\$5.25	\$5.69	\$6.16	\$6.27	\$6.40	\$6.52	\$6.66
Health services* workers:								
Thousands of employees (total)	4,350.4	4,583.9	4,791.6	4,979.4	5,037.5	5,095.9	5,160.4	5,228.6
Average weekly hours	33.2	33.0	33.0	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.9	32.8
Average hourly earnings	\$4.11	\$4.40	\$4.76	\$5.17	\$5.28	\$5.40	\$5.54	\$5.69
Personal income and saving								
Income (billions)	\$1,391.2	\$1,538.0	\$1,721.8	\$1,943.8	\$1,999.7	\$2,051.7	\$2,104.2	\$2,160.2
Saving (billions)	\$82.5	\$74.1	\$76.4	\$86.2	\$86.8	\$91.6	\$97.1	\$101.3
Personal saving rate	5.9%	4.8%	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%
Prices (1967=100)								
Consumer Price Index, all items	170.5	181.5	195.4	217.4	224.8	232.6	239.7	246.8
All items less medical care	169.7	180.3	194.0	216.1	223.5	231.2	238.4	245.5
Apparel and upkeep	147.6	154.2	159.6	166.6	169.3	172.2	175.3	178.4
Energy	189.3	207.3	220.4	275.9	302.6	327.8	346.5	361.1
Food	180.8	192.2	211.4	234.5	238.9	243.1	248.4	254.6
Housing: shelter	179.0	191.1	210.4	239.7	250.2	262.0	272.0	281.7
Medical care	184.7	202.4	219.4	239.7	245.9	252.7	259.4	265.9
Producer Price Index**, finished consumer goods	169.7	180.7	194.9	217.9	225.6	233.4	241.7	248.9

* 1972 Standard Industrial Classification 80

** formerly called the "Wholesale Price Index"

Based on data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (U.S. Department of Commerce)
and from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)

Table E-2. Annual Percentage Change in Selected National Economic Indicators

	Twelve-month Period Ending							
	December				March	June	September	December
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1980	1980	1980
Gross National Product (GNP)								
Current dollars	10.9	11.6	12.4	12.0	10.7	9.8	8.9	8.9
Constant (1972) dollars	5.4	5.5	4.8	3.2	2.2	1.3	.3	-.1
Implicit price deflator	5.2	5.8	7.3	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.5	9.0
Employment, hours and earnings								
Unemployment rate, all workers *	-.8*	-.7*	-1.0*	-.2*	.0*	.5*	1.0*	1.3*
Private nonagricultural workers:								
Total number of employees	3.6	4.4	5.5	4.1	3.3	2.3	1.3	.7
Average weekly hours	.0	-.3	-.6	-.3	-.8	-.8	-1.1	-1.1
Average hourly earnings	7.3	8.0	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.1	7.9	8.1
Health services** workers:								
Total number of employees	5.2	5.4	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.0
Average weekly hours	-.6	-.6	.0	.0	-.6	-.3	-.3	-.6
Average hourly earnings	7.9	7.1	8.2	8.6	8.4	8.9	9.5	10.1
Personal Income and saving								
Income	10.0	10.6	11.9	12.9	12.4	12.0	11.4	11.1
Saving	-12.5	-10.2	3.1	12.9	14.0	13.8	15.0	17.6
Personal saving rate *	-1.6*	-1.1*	-.4*	.0*	.0*	.1*	.1*	.3*
Prices								
Consumer Price Index, all items	5.8	6.5	7.7	11.3	12.3	13.4	13.6	13.5
All items less medical care	5.5	6.2	7.6	11.4	12.5	13.4	13.7	13.6
Apparel and upkeep	3.7	4.5	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.8	6.5	7.1
Energy	7.2	9.5	6.3	25.2	33.8	38.2	35.8	30.9
Food	3.1	6.3	10.0	10.9	9.7	8.7	8.4	8.6
Housing: shelter	5.5	6.8	10.1	13.9	15.6	17.4	17.9	17.5
Medical care	9.5	9.6	8.4	9.3	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.9
Producer Price Index †, finished consumer goods	3.7	6.5	7.9	11.8	12.8	13.8	14.6	14.2

* absolute change, rather than percentage change

** 1972 Standard Industrial Classification 80

† formerly called the "Wholesale Price Index"

Based on data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (U.S. Department of Commerce)
and from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (U.S. Department of Labor)

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Appendix

Contacts for Further Information

Under the general supervision of Charles Fisher, Acting Director, the following members of the Division of National Cost Estimates (Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Statistics; Health Care Financing Administration) have contributed to the estimates shown in this publication. They are listed by the specific type of service or source of funds for which they provided information.

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Data underlying the estimates shown in this publication have come from a number of sources inside and outside the Federal government. For further information about the tables and descriptions in *Trends* itself, contact the appropriate member of the Division of National Cost Estimates listed above. For information outside the scope of *Trends*, see the following.

National Hospital Panel Survey

Monthly data are published with a three- to four-month lag in *Hospitals J.A.H.A.*

contact: Peter Kralovec, AHA Hospital Data Center	(312) 280-6523
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Consumer Price Indexes

Monthly data are released around the 25th of the following month, and published in the *CPI Detailed Report*.

contact: BLS Division of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes	(202) 272-5160
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Producer Price Indexes

Monthly data are released on the first Friday of the following month, and are revised four months later. They are published in *Producer Prices and Price Indexes*.

contact: BLS Division of Industrial Prices and Price Indexes

(202) 523-1222

Employment and unemployment (CPS or Household data)

Monthly data are released on the first Friday of the following month, and published in *Employment and Earnings*. Occupation data are published in the January issue.

contact: BLS Office of Current Employment Analysis

(202) 523-1944

Employment, hours and earnings (Establishment or 790 data)

Monthly data are released on the first Friday of the following month, and are revised in two subsequent months and early in the fall. They are published in *Employment and Earnings*.

contact: BLS Division of Industry Employment Statistics

(202) 523-1146

Gross National Product

Quarterly data are released around the 20th of the month following the end of the quarter, and are revised in two subsequent months and in July. They are published in *The Survey of Current Business*.

contact: BEA National Income and Wealth Division

(202) 523-0824

Medicare and Medicaid data

Availability of data varies with the type of data requested.

contact: ORDS Statistical Information Services Branch

(301) 594-6702

Abbreviations:

AHA—American Hospital Association

BEA—Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

BLS—Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

ORDS—Office of Research, Demonstrations, and Statistics; Health Care Financing Administration
(U.S. Department of Health and Human Services)

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